THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1864. NO. 143.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having recently furnished our office with the Finest [illegible] we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Reports of the Press Association.]

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, August 22.—Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday. Warren was [illegible] by the 5th Corps. The enemy were driven about three quarters of a mile in his front and about two miles on the [illegible]. Two thousand and two hundred prisoners including [illegible] officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight. It was a very considerable affair and has not been resumed thus far to-day. The enemy still hold the Weldon Railroad. Our losses are not very heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded and Maj. Lawson, of the 35th Va., was killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. The Yankee General Crawford is reported killed.

The usual artillery duel occurred from midnight until day this morning between the lines in front of the city. No casualties.

From Georgia.

Atlanta, Aug. 19.—Heavy artillery firing occurred on our centre last night. The enemy's batteries in front of the City opened a heavy fire, exceeding any yet, with 32 pounders. A Parrott shell exploded in a house, killing Capt. Jones, of the 10th Texas cavalry, and wounding several ladies and children. No further damage.

Kilpatrick, instead of going after Wheeler, as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point road, which he struck at Fairburn and cut the road and telegraph. He has gone in the direction of the Macon road and it is supposed thence to Andersonville for the purpose of releasing prisoners. His force is estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. It is reported that Wheeler had burned the bridges at [illegible], Resaca and Dalton. The enemy are then undoubtedly on half rations.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Atlanta, Aug. 20.—Kilpatrick's raid, composed of 2,500 crossed the Chattahoochee at Campbellton and struck the road at Fairburn at 3 o'clock on Friday morning and destroyed the road for six miles. The raiders then turned over to the Macon road striking it at Lovejoy's on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro'.

The federal infantry support which accompanied Kilpatrick's Cavalry to the West Point Railroad returned, and the cavalry proceeded along the road towards the Macon Road. Ross' Brigade skirmished with their advance but was not able to hold the enemy in check.

The raiders burned the depot and post office at Jonesboro, destroying all papers. On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro by Reynold's infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column.

The raiders after being completely routed charged Ross' brigade and cut their way out, our loss 18 killed. The enemy's lost [illegible]. The raiders are being pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDonough and escaped. Only a mile of the Macon Road was destroyed which has been repaired. The City is very quiet to-day. No shelling is going on. The enemy deny the charge of shelling the City and claim that their shot are all aimed at our defences. Girardy's division of cavalry has disappeared from Decatur. Nothing from Wheeler.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch, dated Senatobia 21st, says Memphis was attacked at 3 o'clock this morning. Heavy firing has been heard for three hours, and it is supposed that the city is captured, as the Federal force there is reported small and unsuspecting.

A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day. The operator at Jackson reports a great riot at New Orleans, in which 600 citizens were killed. It arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. Negro troops were called out to suppress the riot, which was still progressing.

All quiet at Mobile.

Latest from the North.

Columbia, Aug. 22.—The Baltimore "Gazette" of the 18th says, that a telegram received late last night, states that telegraphic communication with Sherman had ceased.

Wheeler attacked the federals under Schofield at Dalton, drove them back and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements are being sent to Schofield from Chattanooga.

Four trains for Sherman were compelled to halt near Dalton. Wheeler's troops were busy tearing up the track on both sides of the town. It is supposed Wheeler's object is to destroy the Tunnel Hill tunnel.—The other portion of his force is engaged in cutting the road on the South of Dalton.

A train on the way to Sherman is reported captured at Altoona.

"Go it Jim"—We have heard of a man who lately volunteered—induced by various conscript circumstances—to devote his haggard carcass with a cavalry company. He had a Mary, and dreaded to acquaint her with his 'orful deed.—Gently he broke to her listening ear the dreadful news. She caught it as it came, and jumping up, slapped him on the back and exclaimed—"Go it, Jim—go it my boy. If I can get along now I can get along then, for you know I'll have one less to feed."

How Should we Pray.—"Hungry persons," says a divine, "who come to my door for bread, do not descant on the beauty of waving wheat fields, the value of grist-mills and bakeries; nor do they preach homilies on the general goodness of God and the excellence of Christian beneficence. 'Bread, if you please, do give us bread!' O, when shall we have less of formalism, and more of the spirit of prayer; less of preaching, and more of pleading in prayer; more Scriptural prayer, and, as the result, showers of spiritual blessings!"

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	9 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	8 a. m.
Eastern	" "	9 "
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from [illegible] a. m. and [illegible] p. m. to 3 p. m.

SHELLING CITIES.

It is an awful thing for women and children to be confined to a city subjected to the shelling of an enemy. Warning non-combatants to leave Mobile, the *Register* says:

The public have been fully notified that, in the opinion of the authorities charged with the defence of the city, women and children should be removed from a point that may be the scene of hurling and bursting shells almost any hour.—We hear of some spirited women who insist that they can stand the fiery trial, and of others who say they would rather risk it than to go, they know not where. These parties do not realize the terrors of a bombardment. From long habitude and familiarity with the danger, veteran troops can stand it and, as at Petersburg and Atlanta, hold their lines coolly and fearlessly, although momently exposed not only to these missiles of destruction, but to be suddenly blown up by mines sprung under their feet. But ladies cannot endure such an ordeal, and they will be conscious of it when the first mass of iron charged with powder is heard whirring and roaring and plunging over their dwellings. When that comes there will be a general panic among women and children, and they will fly to the woods, the swamps, and any other place of safety, without considering how they are to find shelter or food. This has been the history of many communities under the Yankees style of making war on defenceless homes and innocent women and children, and much suffering and many deaths have ensued, which might have been avoided by timely preparation. Of course every head of a family will look out for the safety of his wife and children, and if they will not take time by the forelock, and remove them at once from the dangers of scenes so fearful that time will never obliterate them from their memories, they will at least provide a place of refuge when the peril actually arises. They must then encounter all the risks and difficulties of a general stampede, for the rush of 10,000 women and children cannot take place without producing awful scenes. It is to be remembered, too, that just at this moment, the men who are to take care of their families will be needed in the trenches at their guns.—There will be no time to help and comfort the terror-stricken throng. These are unpleasant subjects, but it is our duty to consider them while we may coolly, and can exercise prudence and judgment in guarding against them. It may be, of course, that we may escape the dangers that threaten the city, and we fervently trust, that we may be spared the terrible sight of an army of women and children, flying from a barbarous cannonade. But it is for the heads of familes, and for those families themselves, to consider whether they had not better submit to present inconvenience and discomfort than to run the fearful risks that are threatened by the proximity of the enemy. Every man must judge for himself, and none can say that the warning has not been fairly given him. For ourselves we could not perform a more unpleasant duty, but it is a duty, and we may not neglect it.

The Burning of Chambersburg.—As it seems not to be generally known that the burning of Chambersburg was done by authority, as an act of retaliation, we deem it proper to publish the following copy of the order under which Brig. Gen. McCausland laid the town in ashes:

Headq'rs Advance Forces, C. S. A., }
July 29, 1864. }

To the Municipal Authorities of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

The houses of Andrew Hunter, Esq., Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., and Edmund J. Lee, Esq., citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, having been burned by order of the officer commanding the Federal forces in the department called the "Department of West Virginia," I have directed that your town pay for the said houses, to be handed over to the owners, the sum of $100,000 in gold, or its equivalent; or, if that cannot be produced, $500,000 in current Northern funds. In default of the payment of this money, your town is directed to be laid in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses, and other houses of citizens of Virginia by Federal authority.

(Signed) J. A. Early,
Lt. Gen. C. S. Army.

Deserters Caught.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Saturday says:

Two deserters, of this county, Shipton and Carlile, were arrested on Thursday last near this place while in the act of cooking a meal.

The community is indebted to a portion of the Home Guard and Senior Reserves for this service. These deserters have been engaged in numerous depredations since they took to the bushes—robbing milk-houses, dairies, hen-coops, &c. A large lot of chickens, secreted under Shipton's house, and other articles about the premises were found after the arrest, and many of them recognised as the property of neighbors.

MARRIED,

In Camden, S. C., on the 10th of August, 1864, by Rev. Sam'l H. Hay, Captain MARTIN V. MOORE, C. S. A., and Miss SALLIE E. LENOIR of Kershaw District, S. C.

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES ON SUNDAY NIGHT the 21st inst., nine miles East of Raleigh, my bay MARE. She is medium size, has a full blaze face, all the feet white except the right fore foot, her gate is a short pace.

I will give a liberal reward for any information concerning her, and a still larger one for the thief.

JAMES BRYANT,
Aug 22-1t* Auburn P. O., Wake Co., N. C.

AUCTION SALE!--SORGHUM BOILERS.

NEXT SATURDAY AUGUST 27TH, AT TWELVE o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder One Hundred PLATES OF IRON, for Sorghum pans.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 22-6t-d Commission Merchant, Greensboro'.

The Legislature.

Below we give the names of members elect to the Legislature, as far as ascertained. We shall fill up the list as fast as possible until a correct record of the new body is made.

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagly
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay
3 Gates and Chowan—M L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—E L Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—J M Wynn
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J E Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—C S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—R H Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J F Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson and Madison—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—C S Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, R R Liles
Alleghany—
Ashe—McMillian
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger and J A Brevard
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—J M Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S S Harrison
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen W P Hadley
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick and A D McLean
Cherokee—
Chowan—L C Benbury
Clay—
Cleaveland—
Columbus—Forney George
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston
Duplin—Z Smith, Houston
Davidson—C F Lowe and L Hanes
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer
Franklin—W K Davis
Forsythe—W H Wheeler and W B Stipe
Gaston—W T Shipp
Gates—R Bond
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Klapp and A S Holton
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace
Green—H B Best
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis
Haywood—Dr S L Love
Henderson—M M Patton
Hertford—J B Vann
Hyde—Gibbs
Iredell—T A Allison and L Q Sharpe
Jackson—Enloe
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks
Jones—F G Simmons
Lenoir—A W Wooten
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner
Macon—J M Lyle
Madison—W H Brown
Martin—S W Outerbridge
McDowell—W F Craig
Mecklenburg—E C Grier and J L Brown
Mitchell—
Montgomery—B B Harris
Moore—Elam J Harrington
Nash—Capt G C Lewis
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes
Northampton—S S Stancill, W J Rogers
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson
Onslow—A J Murrill
Pasquotank—W E Mann
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton
Randolph—Joel Ashworth and B T Blair
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford
Richmond—B F Little
Robeson—David Bethune and Thos J Morisey
Rockingham—Strong and A J Boyd
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy
Stanly—Harris
Stokes—W H Flynt
Surry—
Transylvania—
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle
Wayne—M K Crawford and J M Caho
Warren—T J Judkins and W T Alston
Washington—L C Latham
Watauga—Wm Horton
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton
Yadkin—A C Cowles
Yancey—D M Young

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
"	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 19-d&wtf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

A SUPERIOR MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, WASHer and ironer, in the prime of life, with her youngest children—(a boy and two girls,) also a young woman (16 years of age) a good plain cook washer and ironer, with her child, a female, nearly a year old; also a No. 1 house and lady's maid, in her 14th year. These negroes are all of one family, healthy, light complected, sensible, faithful, well disposed and devoted servants, and has never been abused. They are offered for sale for no fault and only because their owner expects to remove to the eastern part of the State, where it would be unsafe to carry them. To a kind purchaser, for his own use, of the entire family, a bargain and a long credit if desired, would be given, upon two-thirds of the purchase money. To such a purchaser, this family would, by their natural increase alone, in a few years be a fine fortune of itself.

Enquire of the Editor of the Daily Progress.
Aug 12-eod2w&w2t

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommeded by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Frenceberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro,' N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,	1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Leshley's ✕ Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnaville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associotions, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the ammount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, }
Aug 17-1m R. M. JONES. } Assessors.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

OLD AXES--BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18-d&f Alpha Woolen Mills.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Dr. Deem's Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will if Providence permit address the people as follows:

" 23d, Tuesday, at Moore Court.
" 25th, Thursday, Elam Church.
" 28th, Sunday, at Pine Grove.
" 30th, Tuesday, Troy, Montgomery Court.

At the Churches he expects to preach and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country. He will be thankful to the friends of the Orphan Fund if they will make arrangements to have him sent forward from place to place.

Headquarters Army Northern Va., }
Ordnance Office, July 26, 1864. }

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, COMMANDING Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry, arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march, or on battle fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms &c, except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
(Signed) BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up McClellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan Rangers and others have no right to sell them except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on horse details, are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be repaid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them up. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
Aug 6-d2taw2w&w1t Brig. Gen.

Headquarters, Barringer's Brigade, }
August 10, 1864. }

General Orders, }
No. 22. }

TOO MANY MEMBERS OF THIS BRIGADE HAVE been long absent on various pretexts. Conscript officers and others must be urged to have these parties arrested. No indulgence should be shown skulkers and cowards while true and brave men are always at their posts. Officers absent without leave for 30 days must be promptly reported, to be dropped from the rolls. Enlisted men so absent must be advertised and treated as deserters. Those on sick leaves and furloughs must send forward in due time, the certificates of proper Boards—failing to do so, they must be reported as absent without leave. Those permanently disabled must apply for discharge, retirement or detail on light duty; and every facility must be extended them to get their papers through, and to secure them (when qualified) suitable places. No pardon can be promised deserters. But it is believed that many have been misled by the unfortunate teachings of others. In such cases (no special aggravation appearing) they may be saved by a prompt return to duty. If arrested, they cannot but expect the death penalty so recently inflicted on two of their comrades in this Brigade.

By Command of Brig. Gen. R. Barringer,
JAMES L. GAINES,
Aug 15-4t* Acting Adg't Gen'l.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department, }
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. }

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&s1m E. E. HARRIS.

COOK AND WASHER WANTED.

FOR A GOOD WOMAN THAT CAN COOK, WASH and iron for a family, the advertiser will give FORTY DOLLARS a month for the balance of the year.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug 9-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having [illegible] assortment of Material, an extensive variety of [illegible] one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1864.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Progress Office, Raleigh, N. C. }
August [illegible], 1864. }

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partisan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unjust to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	2,50

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

We have ever endeavored to be charitable in all things, and to follow the inspired injunction to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and if it can be shown that we have borne false witness against any one or in any way wronged a fellow mortal, we will prostrate ourself in the dust and in sack cloth and ashes repent us of the evil. We try to deport ourself in meekness in all things, and we think we love the brethren.

Sometime about the beginning of this 8th month of the year of Grace, 1864, when we quoted certain paragraphs from articles which severally appeared in the *Enquirer* and *Sentinel* newspapers, published in the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, Confederate States of America, and supposed to enjoy the confidence and favor and foreshadow the sentiments of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States aforesaid;—charging as we did that these articles had an awful squinting towards reconstruction, if not indeed really thrown out as feelers to see what kind of terms could be had, we thought we were not perverting the language or garbling the meaning of these "court journals," or in any way doing them any injustice. We were astonished, because we had supposed that these papers and the officials for whom they speak had conceived such an "eternal hatred" for the entire people of the North as forever to forbid any restoration of the old government with their consent; but the piteous cry for an armistice and the mysterious hints at the possibility of the Federal government being able to offer something that would be acceptable to our people, satisfied us that these writers at least, if not those who are supposed to control them, were willing to resume a political association with the North if the free States would accept our constitution and give additional pledges as to the security of slavery. Such was our opinion of the meaning of these articles then, and such are our opinions now; and though willing to restore four-fold if we have fallen into error or done any wrong to any one, the fact that the thoughts of others run in the same channel will prove at least a plausible excuse for our crime. In addition to the fact that the New York *News*, a paper friendly to the South, and others, have been copying these articles of the *Sentinel* and *Enquirer*, to show that the South is willing to reconstruct, the *South Carolinian*, published at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, protests against the seeming willingness of the *Sentinel* to take the people of these States, who have [illegible]—(we suppose they [illegible] Charleston [illegible] with them, viz: [illegible], excepted)—towards the Yankees, back to a political association with them. We copy the *Carolinian's* own language without garbling or in any way perverting it:

> "The Richmond *Sentinel*, the reputed organ of the Administration, has perpetrated two articles in which it throws out suggestions looking to a compromise, and we are struck [illegible] at a political re-union of the Confederate and United States. * * * He who in South Carolina would advise, even in such guarded terms as the *Sentinel* has employed, a compromise with the nation against which we are in arms, having the history of the past before him to teach him what a compromise with [illegible] means, would be regarded as no whit better than a member of that party which has been just put down by the voice of the ballot-box, in a sister State."

We thought the *Sentinel* was throwing out feelers for reconstruction, and said so, and it will be seen that the New York *News* and Columbia *Carolinian* came to the same conclusion from reading the articles. The *Carolinian* protests against reconstruction, and so do we; for now that we are out we want to stay out if we can, and yet we have no idea that either of us, or even the *Sentinel* man, will be consulted when the rulers of the two sections, moved by a power they cannot resist, begin seriously to think of stopping this terrible struggle.

But little regard was paid to the wishes of the masses when it was started, and it is hardly likely they will have more to do in the settlement. South Carolina went out against the wishes and protests of all her sisters, but she had the intriguers of other States leagued with her, and when Pryor told the unwashed multitude that filled the street in front of the Charleston Hotel, in 1861, "If you want Virginia to go out, strike a blow," the blow was almost immediately struck, and the "Mother of States and of Statesmen" hoisted her anchor, cut loose from her moorings, and left the Union. Such was the manoeuvering of demagogues and plotters, and the States one after another, severed their connection and formed a new government, and now we do not want to see that broken up to reconstruct, to form a third power, or for any other purpose. We want separation first, last and all the time, but if a choice between perpetual war or subjugation and something in the way of settlement which is better than these, be presented, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the masses of the people would choose, if given the chance, that something better; for they would rather abandon their cherished hopes to a partial extent than endure the horrors of perpetual war. Subjugation is out of the question, because it is impossible, and the question is between a war of many years and the best peace we can get. Whether the best we could get would be satisfactory is another question. The *Sentinel* and *Enquirer*, supposed to speak for those in authority, call for an armistice, and say if we cannot separate, let the Federal power state upon what terms they will reconstruct—possibly, they add, the enemy could propose a plan of reconstruction that would be acceptable to us.—We doubt this, for they would not only require us to give up slavery but would most likely require such other concessions and humiliating conditions as to render acceptance impossible; we are in favor of the armistice, however, and that an earnest, determined effort be made to stop the war upon terms honorable and satisfactory to our people, and when commissioners or delegates meet if the Northern power will not accede to such reasonable demands as will give us those terms, let the bugle again be sounded, the sword unsheathed, the battle order passed along the lines, let the struggle be renewed and continued without cessation until one of the two parties is driven to the wall and compelled to cry, *quarter*. Such, we assure the *Carolinian* and *Sentinel*, and all other consolidationists and reconstructionists, is the spirit and feeling of the members of "that party which has been just put down by the voice of the ballot-box, in a sister State." You dragged us out, and you may drag us back, but in the name of "that party," of which the *Carolinian* speaks as being "put down," we shall protest against the humiliating proceedings. A restoration of the government, under one flag and one constitution, was not considered impossible by Mr. Davis at the time of the delivering of his first Inaugural, as will be seen from reference to that State paper, but he suggested that it could only be considered by the Northern States adopting our constitution, embracing our form of government and an adhesion to such conditions and requirements as we might make. As before stated, we prefer separation, if we carry with us not more than a half dozen States, but if re-union is to come we want that they should come to us, and not we go to them.

Such are our morning meditations. If people don't like the article they need'nt read it.

DESERTERS.—We learn from a gentleman who has seen a letter from the army that 25 men deserted from the 42d N. C. Regiment and nearly one hundred from the 17th, since the election.—We regret to hear this and hope that the appeal of Gen. Lee, published in this paper, will induce them to return at once to duty. If they return voluntarily they will be pardoned and may redeem their honor and blot out the stain by good behavior in the future, but if they lurk in the woods they will be finally captured and shot. Let them act wisely and at once.

[illegible]

Though not furnished to us as an advertisement we most cheerfully transfer the following General Order from the [illegible] commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, to our columns, and add our own feeble appeal to all men in this State and elsewhere, who are absent from the army without leave, to return at once to their commands. This offer of pardon to all who will return to duty is generous on the part of the government authorities, because every man who has deliberately deserted his colors, has, according to law and the Articles of War, and according to universal usage in all countries, forfeited his life; and we trust there are none so dead to a sense of duty to their country and to every patriotic impulse as to refuse a prompt response to the patriotic and generous appeal of General Lee.—There is nothing connected with desertion but disgrace and infamy, we care not what may be the circumstances under which a man commits the act, and no one who has ever taken the false step can ever hope to obliterate it from his own conscience or entirely wipe out the stain from his character, but a prompt obedience to this call of Gen. Lee, and gallant, heroic behavior hereafter, will do much to make these unfortunate men respected by their comrades and honored by the virtuous and good everywhere.

Let the relatives, acquaintances and friends of such persons as have been guilty of the crime of desertion seek them out in their lurking places and read this General Order, graciously offering amnesty for past offenses to them, and appeal to them to return at once to the army:

HEAD'Q'S ARMY No. VA., }
August 18, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54. }

All persons connected with this army, who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and ill [illegible] they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured, by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back justice to the faithful and true as well as the interests and safety of the country require that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.
Official—
J. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.

Supporting the Government.

It is the duty of all good citizens, in war or peace, to give a cheerful, zealous support to the Government under which they live, and no man can be considered a good citizen who refuses this allegiance and support; but this does not justify a blind adhesion to men or measures calculated to subvert written constitutions and overthrow fundamental laws. The Charlotte *Democrat* classes Vice President Stephens, Governor Brown, the Charleston *Mercury*, and others who insist on a strict adherence to the Constitution, with the "agitators" of this State. This classification is right, as far as we are concerned, and we rejoice in such company. We have never gone beyond the principles laid down in the speech of Stephens and the message of Brown and never shall, but will adhere to them through good and evil report; and the *Mercury* we consider so entirely orthodox that we frequently reproduce and adopt its articles.—Here is one of them:

Support the Government.—Nothing is more common than to hear individuals say, in reply to objections to the management of our affairs, "I support the Government." What is it to support the Government?

A Despotic Government is the will of one man—the Despot. To support the Government, in such a Government, is to support this man.

A free Government, however, is a very different thing from a Despotic Government. The will of no one man, in a Free Government, is the Government. The Government consists of the will of a great number of men—all of whom, are under the control of certain fundamental laws, called a Constitution, by which the organization of the Government is formed, and the dependency and responsibility of its administrators are established. To support the will of any one man, under such a Government, is not "to support the Government," but to destroy it. Let us specify.

1. The fundamental principle of a free representative Government is the independence of each other of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government. If the Executive encroaches on the independence of the Legislative Department, or the Legislative, on the Executive, or Judicial Departments, if tolerated, the whole Government is overthrown. In such cases, to support the usurpation, is not to support the Government. It is to destroy it.

2. Again, the fundamental law—the Constitution—must be sustained, to "support the Government." One or more of the Departments may violate the Constitution. The Legislative Department may disregard it in its Legislation—and then, to support the Government, the Executive must veto such legislation of the Legislature. Or if the Executive and Legislative combine in the usurpation, the Judiciary must overrule both, if it would support the Government. To support the Government, under a free Government, the Constitution, which gives the Government its existence and vitality, must be supported.

3. But even when the Constitution is not violated, and the different departments of the Government are kept in their prescribed spheres, neither of these departments are the Government; and neither of them should be supported, where the tendency of its operations is against the Government. The finances of a Government, are vital to its prosperity and safety.—Suppose these are managed, without integrity, wisdom or skill; the effect might be the prostration and overthrow of the whole Government. By supporting the mismanagement which jeopardizes the whole Government, will a citizen be supporting the Government? Or suppose the Executive, either from ignorance or intention, in peace or in war, pursues such a course of policy, as to endanger the existence of the Government, shall he be supported? and, if supported, do we thereby "support the Government?" We do not. We are only aiding the Executive in destroying it. And yet there is a large class of people in the Confederate States, who believe or profess to believe, that the Executive is the Government—and to support the Executive of the Government is their duty, without regard to his [illegible], wisdom or efficiency.—They act as if the Government of the Confederate States was a despotism, and they were the subjects of its [illegible] ruler. It appears to us, that we ought to support it, as it is, a Confederate free Government of sovereign States; and amidst the tremendous dangers which surround it, from within and from without, freely and fearlessly to consider the course of all its agents, and support them when we can, and oppose them when we must, looking to the great end for which it was established—the liberty and independence of the people of the Confederate States. By such a course we shall be at least innocent of results.

THE LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 18th have been received. They contain advices from Grant's army to the 16th inclusive:

THE MOVEMENT ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The following press dispatches give some details of the enemy's recent movements on the north side of the James:

WASHINGTON, August 15.—On Saturday last General Hancock's corps was put in motion on the James river, and by a circuitous route reached the north side of the river, at Deep Bottom.

Turner's and Terry's divisions, of the Tenth corps, also crossed over to Deep Bottom on the same night.

Foster's division, which has been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney a little after sunrise on Sunday, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Osborne, charged and broke the rebel line and captured seventy prisoners.

In the meantime Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for Hancock, and he got his Second corps into position on Birney's right, on the New Market road, which leads from Malvern Hill directly to Richmond. General Birney made an assault on the enemy's front, and carried a line of his works, which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter. He captured six pieces of cannon and two mortars.

A second dispatch, speaking of the same affair, says:

The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded from the effects of the rebel artillery.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, speaking of this movement of Grant, says:

The object of General Grant in crossing the James river to the Peninsula, near Deep Bottom, appears to have been to ascertain, by a reconnoisance in force, the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. Two army corps (the Second and Tenth) and General Foster's division were engaged in the movement. In the earlier stages it was quite successful. A battery, consisting of four eight inch Napoleon guns, was captured. The Confederate skirmishers were driven back upon their supports with the loss of seventy-five to a hundred then taken prisoners, and a line of rifle pits carried. Here the success of the Federal troops terminated. The enemy was found to occupy a strong position in force.—An attempt which was made by the Second division of the Second corps to flank the enemy's works failed completely. * * The loss in the Second division is said to have been at least three hundred men. The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty.

FROM ATLANTA—BATTLE OF THE 6TH—SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

Under its "General News" head, the *Gazette* says:

There can no longer be any doubt that the battle of the 6th of August, before Atlanta, was quite a serious affair. For several days previous, General Sherman had been massing his troops on the right, and making all necessary preparations for a determined assault on Hood's works. The object of the Federal commander was to force his way to the Macon road and compel Hood either to accept battle in the open field or to evacuate Atlanta.

The movement was intended to have been secret, sudden, and, it was hoped, decisive. Delays, however occurred. On the 4th and 5th, the troops of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth corps were in line of battle, and positions were assigned them from which an engagement was to have been brought on. On the evening of the 5th, the Fourteenth corps, supported by a portion of the Twenty-third, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from a position in front of the Federal line. A misunderstanding on a point of military etiquette arose between the commanders, and the movement was not made. Orders were finally issued for the columns to advance at daylight on the 6th.

At the appointed time, the Fourteenth corps, supported by the Twenty-third, crossed Utoy creek, drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and pickets, and pushed forward eagerly to assault the line of earthworks that the Confederates had thrown up on a succession of hills, and whose possession would open the way to the Macon railroad. The Federal troops advanced to within twenty yards of the works, when the Confederates, who had reserved their fire, poured into the assaulting columns a perfect storm of bullets, which struck the men down by hundreds. Actuated by a determination to force the line at any cost, the troops continued, nevertheless, to press forward; but the fire was so steady and persistent that they finally recoiled and fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. The loss sustained in this attack by the First brigade alone is estimated at three hundred. In the meantime, firing had become general along the whole line, till it reached the front of the Fifteenth corps, which was hotly engaged for more than an hour; but the results in that quarter are not given. The Second, Third, and Twentieth corps succeeded, after a severe engagement, in advancing well forward upon the extreme left of the Confederates, which was found to extend along the line of the railroad; but the battle closed without reaching the coveted point. We learn from later dispatches that no serious engagement has since taken place.

* * * * * * * *

A dispatch received late last evening states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has [illegible] occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements were being sent to Dalton from Chattanooga. Four trains, intended for Sherman's army, were compelled to halt at or near Dalton. Wheeler's troops were busily engaged tearing up the track on both sides of the town. His principal object is to destroy the important Tunnel Hill. Other portions of his force are reported tearing the road south of [illegible] on its way to Chattanooga [illegible] have been suspended above.

THE TREASURY AND THE FARO BANK.—It [illegible] the following remarks of the [illegible] that the tax payers' money goes [illegible] the "tiger" [illegible]. It seems that the gambling hells of Richmond derive their principal support from government officials:

"As the Treasury [illegible] tune.

"It is understood that on [illegible] of the affair, his accounts, as usual in such cases, are in process of examination at the department; and the public curiosity is the more aroused about the affair, as it appears that two other officials of the Treasury, are also indicted at the same time for the offence of gaming at faro. We trust it will not be held "sensation," nor a malignant attempt factiously to undermine the people's confidence in the Government, if we suggest, and most earnestly urge, that the investigation of these accounts should be made thorough and searching and that its results should be communicated to the world as soon as possible. At a time when every family in the country is not only sending the flower of its youth to the field, but pinching itself with privations [illegible] unknown to strengthen the hands of the Government, there is nothing so desirable as to be perfectly assured of the utmost integrity in the [illegible] administration of that Government. To reassure the public, therefore, to establish confidence in the Government, and to vindicate the fair fame of those officials who may have been unjustly accused of malfeasance, the thing that is wanted is a [illegible] and speedy squaring of accounts."

ATLANTA.—The Macon *Confederate* of the 18th says:

We are fast beginning to believe that the battle for the possession of Atlanta has been fought and won.

The enemy for ten days past, have relaxed their energies, and now make the most feeble assaults against our skirmish line and no effort to carry our main works. They pushed their lines of fortifications with [illegible] until opposite East Point, but finding Hood's works everywhere in front, they seem to have despaired of capturing that point, and thus cutting the communications on that side of the city.

Our cavalry are unquestionably in the rear of Sherman tearing up his railroad and capturing his supply trains. The strongest hopes are entertained that this will force Sherman to retreat. He is already represented to be without artillery ammunition, and no doubt his rations are small.

WESTERN CAROLINA.—Bushwhacking seems to be getting common beyond the Blue Ridge. The Asheville *News* of the 18th says:

A member of the 14th Battalion informs us that Mr. May Holcombe, a member of that Battalion, was bushwhacked on the 12th inst., while at work on his farm, two miles from Marshall.—He was fired upon by three men, and instantly killed; afterwards his body was riddled with balls, and his scalp taken off! The perpetrators of this shocking crime are known, and the avengers of blood are upon their track. A swift and awful retribution awaits them, if indeed it has not already overtaken them.

Mr. Holcombe had been in the service three years, and was highly esteemed as a soldier and a citizen.

We learn that of eleven deserters brought to this city on Saturday, from Moore county, seven of the number were from South Carolina and Georgia. These may have been of the number of deserters alleged to have voted at the recent elections in that county. We have heard that some persons, from another State, were allowed to vote in the local elections in one of the Eastern counties.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—In almost every paper that we open we read of the good works of the Southern Express Company. This Express is doing much for our cause, and we do not see how the country could get along without it at this time. It aids the army and the country incalculably. Whether its invaluable services are appreciated as they should be. We fear not.

Judge Halyburton, of Richmond, who recently had Ogden, of the Richmond theatre, who claimed British protection, marched off to Camp Lee, has decided that refugees from Maryland are not liable to military duty, under the Conscript Act. Would it not be well, then, to send them all back to "My Maryland?"

A large number of the Charleston refugees are returning home, because, we suppose, like many refugees from other places, they prefer to return and risk the danger of Yankee shells to remaining among *friends* to be skinned alive by speculators and extortioners.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Mr. Alfred Jenkins, of the 6th N. C. T., now at his home, near Greensboro' wounded, succeeded last week, with the assistance of Mr. Harvey, an old man, in capturing three deserters and delivering them to the enrolling officer.—*Char. Bul.*

John Morgan, says the Asheville *News*, is reported at Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, with a heavy force.